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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "A practical method using a network of fixed infrared sensors for estimating crop canopy conductance and evaporation rate" [Biosystems Engineering 165 (2018) 59–69]

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The authors regret that there is an error in the published Fig. 4 (d) of this paper where the line for T_{dry} (energy balance) was originally plotted incorrectly. A corrected version of this figure, and caption, which also now includes values for the air temperature (T_a) and surface temperature (T_s) in order to aid comparisons, follows.

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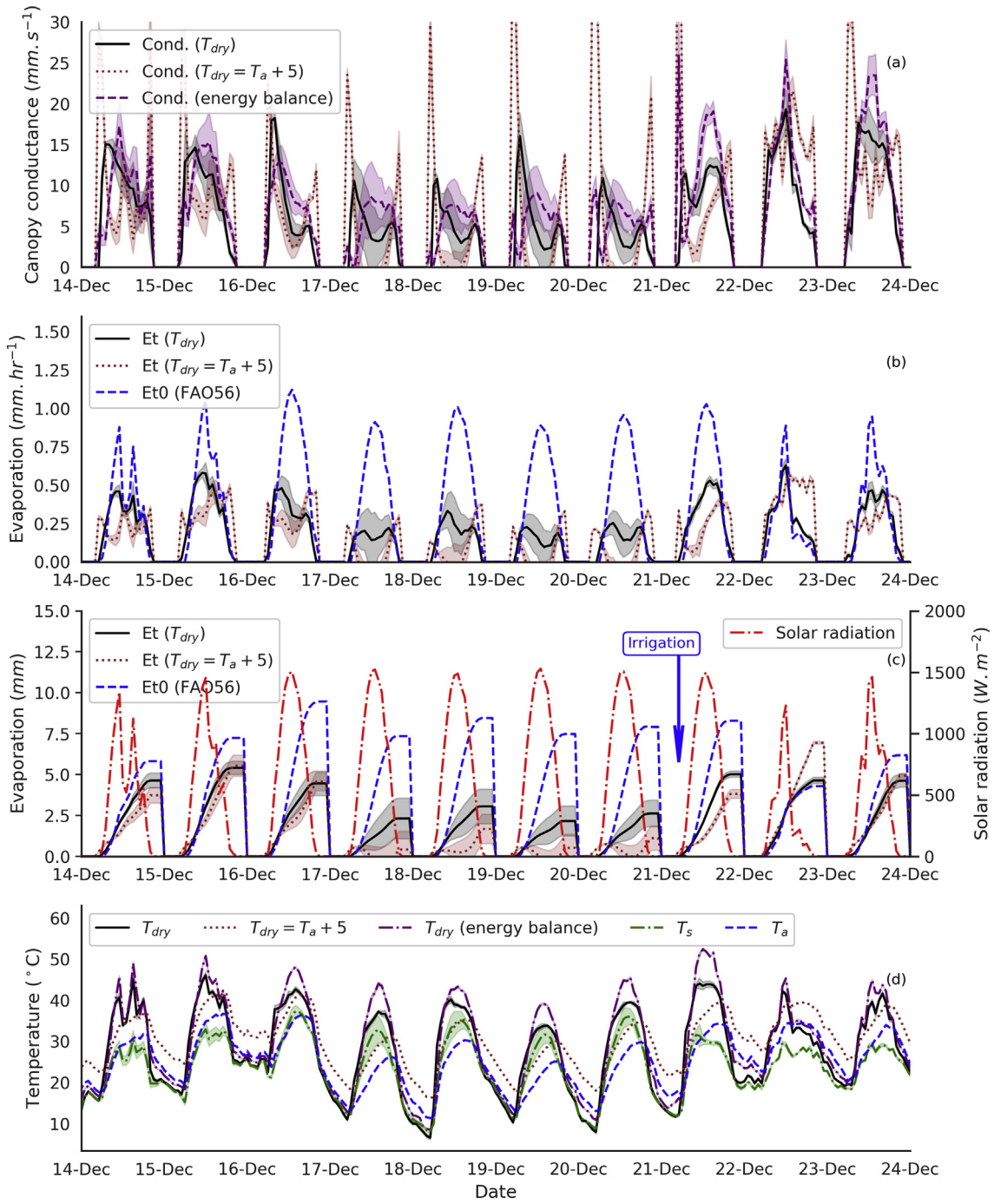

Fig. 4 – Canopy conductance (for T_{dry}, solid black line, for $T_{dry} = T_a + 5$, dotted brown line, and for energy balance, dashed purple line) (a), hourly *Et* (for T_{dry}, solid black line, for $T_{dry} = T_a + 5$, dotted brown line) and *Et0* (FAO56, dashed blue line) (b), cumulative daily *Et* (for T_{dry}, solid black line, for $T_{dry} = T_a + 5$, dotted brown line) and *Et0* (FAO56, dashed blue line) together with solar radiation (red, dot-dash line) (c), and temperature for: T_s, green dot-dash line, T_a, dashed blue line, T_{dry}, solid black line, $T_{dry} = T_a + 5$, dotted brown line; T_{dry} (energy balance), dotted purple line, (calculated from the full energy balance by solving Equation (3) for T_{dry} and setting g_w to Cond (energy balance), derived from Equation (2)) (d), for cotton (Kulki farm) for 14–23 Dec 2014. The scaling factor, α, in Equation (1) was set equal to 0.5, being the value that scaled the calculated *Et* to *Et0* (FAO56). The date of the first irrigation event of the season is indicated. For values based on ArduCrop measurements, the lines and shaded regions represent the mean and standard deviation, respectively, of three values (three ArduCrop sensors). (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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